self: Would we have used the bomb against the Americans if he had had it? I know we would. Bad is war and those who cause it. . . ."

I do not know how typical of the sailors of the Inland Sea that little radioman was, but he looked and sounded just like the others in the pilothouse. When I think of Japan, I remember him.

Culturally, Japan was gravitating toward Germany after the turn of the century and in the interwar years. Now she is gravitating toward the United States. We could observe this shift in orientation among members of university faculties in sociology and economics. The teachers were tremendously interested in the American economy and economic thinking, but few could speak and read English. On the other hand, almost all the elderly professors could read German, and many of them were familiar with our *Welt in Zahlen*.

Like many other American and European observers, I was inclined at first to regard Japan as the bridge between East and West. The Japanese intellectuals we met did not think of their country in that way. We talked with an outstanding Japanese scholar and educator, Mr. Koizumi, former president of a leading university and chief tutor of the Emperor's eldest son. He was a tall man with penetrating eyes and deep scars on his face; his house had been burned over his head during a bombardment of Tokyo. After a series of operations, his face carried traces of suffering and disaster, but by some miracle his eyes and voice were saved, and his mind was as clear and precise as ever. He was considered a champion of the pro-Western and pro-American movement in Japan. I asked him what he thought of the role of Japan as a link between the East and West.

"The idea of a cultural bridge does not apply to Japan," he replied. "The roots of our civilization—language, religion, arts, customs—are, of course, in the East. Historically and geographically, Japan is a part of Asia. But our ties with Asia's mainland have been broken. We are no longer interested in developments in Asia unless they affect us directly. In contrast, we are interested in American and European science, literature, arts, and politics. We read your books and newspapers, adopt your customs. We are a Western nation."

Japan publishes more books each year than any other country in the world except the U.S.S.R. And in no other country are books published with such care, artistic skill, and good taste. Actually, the Japanese public has all the modern literature of the West at its disposal in translations and excellent editions. Because of the language barrier, Japan cannot act as a transmitter of Western civilization to the East, but she avidly absorbs Western ideas, digesting them in her own way, and is inclined to take these ideas from the United States rather than from Europe.

Our lecture tour in Japan provoked considerable interest in aca-